

INDIAN GRAVES

3/6/19
 [Dr. Norman B. Price has visited the place where these skeletons were found at Buckeye, and having carefully examined them and the burial places, writes as follows:—]

An ancient Indian burial place was discovered under the shelving rocks on the river bluff a few hundred yards below the Buckeye station. The discovery was made by Mr. Hostick, the section foreman, who noticed a human skull roll into the side ditch which had been disinterred by the weathering away of the railway cut. Further investigation disclosed the remains of at least four human skeletons and the bones of animals, bear, deer, and possibly elk, which had apparently been placed in the graves as provision for the departed. The bones indicate four adult persons, three of them apparently aged, as many teeth were missing and dental floss healed over; the teeth that remained being much worn, indicating persons far past the prime of life—seventy years, or possibly a hundred. The manner of burial was typically Indian. The remains had been placed in a sitting posture each under a shelving rock, together with the offering of game and the opening walled up with flat stones. The bluff at point faces directly westward. The interment could not have been made much less than 200 years ago—possibly much longer.

Probably these old Indian residents of the valley had selected this spot as a final resting place, each under a shelving rock, protected from the weather and with face toward the setting sun.

The only stone relics found were a pipe and ax, which are in possession of Wm. Buckley, of Buckeye. The graves have been much disturbed by relic hunters. It is suggested that the bones of these ancients be collected and returned to their resting places, and the place marked as an interesting burial place of some of the oldest primitive inhabitants of this Valley.

THE WCC STRANGER GUEST AT
THE PRESBYTERIAN MANSE

Anna L. Price.

Thou tiny tender blossom,
 Thou sweet and fragrant flower,
 Nor shall the North wind kiss thee,
 In the cold wintry hour.

The silent little stranger
 That ventures in this home,
 So welcome and inviting,
 He need not farther roam.

A goodly child like Moses,
 And may he also be,
 Beloved of God, as Samuel,
 To age from infancy.

Kind father, gentle mother,
 Receive the precious gift,
 One of God's greatest blessings,
 (With love and care to lift)

MORE SKELETONS FOUND

Following the discovery of two skeletons in a nook in the cliff below Buckeye where the river comes back to the mountain around the Buckeye bottom, three more skeletons have been found in a similar nook in the same cliff some fifty yards along the mountain side. Some rude attempt had been made to inter these bodies as a rough wall had been made to keep away the wild beasts.

Much discussion has followed the discovery on the part of the thinking people of the community who try to read the signs and reconstruct the tragedy which lies back of the signs.

Signs of a fire have been found and small bones that look like bird bones and the jaw bones of a deer. Also a stone pipe such as the Indians used, and a number of flints and one piece of flint that showed signs of being manufactured as though for a flint and steel outfit.

Those who have studied the modes of Indian burial can find nothing in the condition of the bones to indicate that it was regular or studied burial. The bodies lay parallel to the cliff, no deeper in the mould than skeletons would naturally sink in a wooded forest. The three bodies behind the six inch wall of stone were probably a foot under ground, no more than the natural deposit would account for.

It bears all the ear marks of a starvation camp of men perishing in the wilderness. The reasoner must go back of 140 years, the period that the Buckley family have lived in sight of the cliff, and probably not a great way back of that as bones turn to dust in time.

The jaw bone of the deer or some other ruminant animal, such as the elk, or a buffalo, is the strongest evidence of camp. Here is a theory. Starving men died in the camp where the jaw bone and the bird bones were. Two survivors left them there and placed a few stones to wall them in and struggled away a few steps to another shelter and there died on the narrow ledge next to the cliff. The stone pipe was used by pioneers as well as by Indians.

The best guess so far is that the remains are those of some of the Indian fighters who perished in these mountains in the winter of 1757, from cold and hunger.

Parkersburg, W. Va. February 24, 1919. —Forty federal deputies have just completed a week of intensive training under Collector S. A. Hays, and are leaving for various sections of the State to begin itineraries that will carry them into every nook and cranny of the commonwealth in an endeavor to give assistance to every taxpayer who feels a desire or need for it. While the new revenue law will reach persons who never paid tax before, it is the general opinion of the Collector's force that the new

RETURNING ON GERMAN SHIPS

To hasten the return of the khaki-clad troops from overseas the War Department according to an official communication just received by the War Loan Organization of the Fifth Federal Reserve District, has taken over eight large German liners, now in European ports. The ships are being fitted out and will have a capacity of from 50,000 to 60,000 men a month. Embarkation of American troops from England and France since the armistice was signed last November are put at 100,000 to March 1. Embarkation this month will reach the 200,000 mark and may go as high as 225,000. In April an effort will be made to raise the figure to 250,000. Throughout the summer a monthly embarkation of not less than 200,000 is expected.

These figures are being announced by the government in connection with the pending Victory Liberty Loan campaign. The money to be received from the sale of the bonds will, in part, maintain the United States troops while they are on foreign soil, and return them to their homes, besides caring for the sick and wounded, now in numerous field and base hospitals. Every man, therefore, who buys a bond—and every woman too—will know that the money is being used for a definite purpose and that, thanks to the subscriptions, the troops are receiving better care and are being more speedily returned to America.

War Department records indicate that at the end of February 1,600,000 "dough-boys" were still overseas. In November 25,000 were brought home; in December, 98,000; in January, 113,000; in February, 140,000. These results have been obtained notwithstanding the fact that the allies, upon the signing of the armistice were compelled to withdraw their troops from American service to take care of repatriation problems at home. A number of cargo ships are being converted for transporting troops. American ships in June developed a maximum carrying capacity of 116,000 troops a month; this will shortly be increased, it is said, to 200,000. Allied ships carried 50 per cent of America's fighting forces to Europe. Enough of these ships and neutral transports have been retained to bring home 50,000 men a month, and with these vessels, together with the American army fleet and the German liners which have been taken over, it may not now be many months before most of the "doughboys" will have been returned to their homes.

RURAL CARRIER EXAMINATION

The United States Civil Service Commission has announced an examination for the County of Pocahontas, W. Va., to be held at Marlinton on March 21, 1919 to fill the position of rural carrier at Marlinton and vacancies that may later occur on rural routes from other post offices.

POCAHONTAS TIMES

were built like angels they would not need a League of Nations with all ned and broke from the ranks. And many never got home at all.

EVERYBODY IS

The anecdote immediately suggests that it is no longer permissible in polite society to pour your tea into your saucer to cool it.

The local antiquarians are still exercised about the bones at the mouth of Swago. When the first skeletons were found on the top of the ground we had a scientific hunch that they were not Indian bones, for we have been used to finding Indian bones carefully laid away, and it has been some years since the Indians lived here. By suggesting that they might be the remains of pioneer white men, we got hold of the hot end of the poker in the argument, but in the informal inquest that is now going on, we are still hanging the jury. In Hamlet, the sexton speaks of coroner's inquest law as not being very reliable.

The one perfect skull that has been found was the one on top of the ground, and we knew that there was a science of skulls somewhere but it was a cold trail until from some subliminal abyss there bubbled up the word craniology. After that it was easy and within twenty-four hours we were one of the most expert craniologists in Pocahontas county. Any person desiring careful and painstaking service in our line will call during office hours from six to six. Heads measured, indexed and classified while you wait. Do not send your head. Come in person.

So a commission measured the one perfect skull that has been found and it appeared to be that of a white man

In the meantime put this into that Indian pipe they found there the other day and smoke it: That is a white man's skull.

In those days there was no king in Israel, but every man did what was right in his own eyes.

Dearly beloved, that is construed to be a picture of bad government. It is a condition that is guarded against in our own country by the sacred word union. United we stand, divided we fall. In union there is strength. It is presented to the world today in the effort to form a union against war. A union that will prevent countries from preparing for great conflicts. That will insure peace and safety.

Germany and Russia are in trouble because there was no power to keep them from universal military service, and they piled up of arms and ammunition until they gravitated into war. In those countries every man does what he considers right, now a days.

And there is a good deal of kicking against the pricks in this country and there always has been. When they were framing the constitution over a hundred years ago, one objector swore that it would not work well even if there were flock of Moses's to lead the people and to put it into effect. And in this day a Senator profanely remarks that he would not vote for the international constitution even if he knew it was of divine origin.

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THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1946

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England.

Thomas Jefferson was for a long time a most strenuous advocate for the single chamber but he lost his point and was compelled to submit to the majority. He was a profound student of French ideas and if he could have had his way there never would have been a Senate. It is related that he was dining with Washington at one time and was arguing against the two chamber plan. Washington used an illustration in opposing Jefferson. He called Jefferson's attention to the fact that he had just poured his tea from his cup into his saucer to cool it so that he could drink it. He said that it exemplified the wisdom of the bi-camera form of legislatures. One body might pass laws in heat of temper or without due consideration and the other body would cool it and test it before it acted upon it. One was like the cup and the other like the saucer. That we could not get along without a saucer in the system. By the time the second house amends, debates, and modifies the act it is more apt to become an equitable law.

The anecdote immediately suggests that it is no longer permissible in polite society to pour your tea into your saucer to cool it.

The local antiquarians are still exercised about the bones at the mouth of Swago. When the first skeletons were found on the top of the ground we had a scientific luncheon that they were not Indian bones, for we have been used to finding Indian bones carefully laid away, and it has been some years since the Indians lived here. By suggesting that they might be the remains of pioneer white men, we got hold of the hot end of the poker in the argument, but in the informal inquest that is now going on, we are still hanging the jury. In Hamlet, the sexton speaks of coroner's inquest law as not being very reliable.

The one perfect skull that has been found was the one on top of the ground, and we knew that there was a science of skulls somewhere but it was a cold trail until from some subliminal abyss there bubbled up the word craniology. After that it was easy and within twenty-four hours we were one of the most expert craniologists in Buchanan county. Any person desiring careful and painstaking service in our line will call during office hours from six to six.

Heads measured. Indexed and about

leaves of the medicine man. And it might have been a potato house.

Here are some of the opinions as to the bones at the foot of the cliff: 1891 persons: Indians.

Prominent citizen: Indian battle ground. Indians did not bury those who fell in battle but left them on the ground as they had already reached the happy hunting ground.

Prominent citizen: That cliff is one immense rattlesnake den. Bodies of persons who have perished from rattlesnake bites.

Prominent citizen singing:

And when I die
Don't bury me at all,
Just pickle my bones,
In alcohol.
Put a bottle of booze
At my head and feet,
And then I'll know
My bones will keep.

The anthropologists of the Smithsonian Institute may be called in.

But remember what they did to us the last great mystery, the time that the curious bones were found in the cave near Benick. Those blinking scientists pronounced them to be hog bones, and they were right.

In the meantime put this into that Indian pipe they found there the other day and smoke it: That is a white man's skull.

In those days there was no king in Israel, but every man did what was right in his own eyes.

Dear beloved, that is construed to be a picture of bad government. It is a condition that is guarded against in our own country by the sacred word union. United we stand, divided we fall. In union there is strength. It is presented to the world today in the effort to form a union against war. A union that will prevent countries from preparing for great conflicts. That will insure peace and safety.

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And there is a good deal of kicking against the pricks in this country and there always has been. When they were framing the constitution over a hundred years ago, one object or swore that it would not work well even if there were flock of Moses's to lead the people and to put it into effect. And in this day

penny lying nearest the crack in sidewalk takes the pot. It was a pernicious form of gambling and the teachers, parents, and police stamped it out as soon as it had begun. We were surprised to hear someone say that it was an innovation brought back by the soldiers from France. Not at all. It was prevalent in Huntersville thirty odd years ago.

Our old friend J. F. Houbanks, of St. Louis, Mo., compliments us with a copy of his latest song, words and music, published by the Tedmar Music Co., Chicago, Ill. Some idea of the lilt may be gained from the following excerpt:

"Let nobles, princes, kings and such,
See what has happened to the Dutch.
The boys are coming home."

Seed Potatoes

Our Maine-Grown Seed Potatoes are selected seed stock and government inspected. For years they have enjoyed a reputation for superiority.

WOOD'S SEEDS

Our Field and Garden Seeds are all re-cleaned, being tested both for purity and germination, and we know them to be first-class quality. Write for our 1913 Catalog and "Wood's Crop Special," giving current prices of

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**BRAME'S
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SALVE**
FOR
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ETC.

Used Extensively By Physicians

DURING A TANNERY.

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BOGAMONTAS TIMES

But the Postoffice at Martins
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VIN W. PRICE, Editor.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1919

people came to in the other
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of in general. He wanted us
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a he said that if he could not
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pressed it as our opinion that
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from page 21, 29 to page 25,
clusive, embracing a great
of subjects from the League of
to how to teach your grand-
to sick eyes.

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were faint like angels they would not
need a League of Nations with all
the force that the name implies to
make them do right. There will be
gladly of of trouble after the League
of Nations is formed but in nine cases
out of ten, the world court will be
effective. Let us have a lasting and
enduring peace, and as for those de-
caying senators in the City of Dread-
ful Night, the Lord forgive them,
for they know not what they do.

Leave is asked for an extension of
remarks concerning the bones of two
persons found on the river ridge by
the Greenbrier River at the mouth
of Swago.

As related last week the skeletons
were found in a hole under a cliff,
such a place as men might choose to
shelter from a storm. At first it was
the thought that these bones might
be prehistoric and that the Smithso-
nian Institute ought to be notified in
case they desired to measure the
skulls and to figure out the race that
they belonged to, but the fact that
the bones were on top of the ground
indicated that in an old settled coun-
try like this that they were in all
probability white persons. It is a
reasonable deduction that no one has
perished of starvation or cold at that
place for the last century and a half
for fields in sight of the cliff have
been cleared that length of time.
The Buckleys have lived on that
piece of ground long enough to record
seven generations at the mouth of
Swago, just as some of us members
of the Warwick tribe can count seven
generations here on the same land at
the mouth of Knapps Creek. So it
was necessary to look back farther
than a hundred and fifty years to find
facts to suit the deduction that this
was a case of perishing in the wil-
derness.

Then came the fact that upwards
of thirty Indian fighters died under
just such circumstances in the bitter
winter of 1757 in these very moun-
tains, and that forms the basis of the
theory that these are the remains of
two of the soldiers in the ill starred
expedition against the Indians in that
year under the command of Gen. An-
drew Lewis. The bones in the cliff
might last that long, and it is cer-
tain that the guns if they had any,
were long since oxidized into the air.
Iron exposed to dampness and air will
as surely melt as a snowflake. Fifty
years will see the practical end of a
gun abandoned in the woods, and at
the end of a hundred years there will
be no more sign of a gun barrel ex-
posed to the damp air than there

would be sign of that much now.

ned and broke from the ranks.
And many never got home at all.

The army met at Salem. It was
decided that they would not go west
to the Great Kanawha because they
thought that that road would be
watched by the Indians. So they
went north of that line of travel and
came to the Burning Spring where
they killed two buffaloes and hung
up the hides. The hides they found
on coming back and cut them into
tugs or thongs which the hungry sol-
diers ate, from which they named
the river the Tug which name it
bears to this day. Like the old time
surveyors, this first trip into the
wilderness caused great confusion in
the names of the streams. It looks
like they did not go to the Big Sandy
at all but hit the Burning Spring on
the Little Kanawha in the vicinity of
Parkersburg, and that that was the
stream they called Tug River. The
army passed through Monroe in going
out and probably returned by the
way of Lewisburg and Monroe on the
return. The historian speaks of Gal-
lipolis being near Cincinnati and says
that though the army had not reach-
ed the Ohio River that it was but a
few days from the Miami River which
is at Cincinnati. So we take the
Burning Spring as the point about
which there could be no mistake for
they record that they cooked by its
fire and that was a circumstance that
would impress itself on the mind in a
day before matches were invented.

Just after they left the Burning
Spring and arrived at a point ten
miles from the Ohio they were over-
taken by a messenger from the Gov-
ernor of Virginia ordering them to
return.

For the purposes of this inquest,
we take the following facts. At the
time the order to return was given
the army was within ten miles of the
Ohio River. That there was no ob-
jective on the way back except to
get the soldiers home. That the only
regular company of troops lived at
Fort Dinwiddie on the headwaters of
Jackson River. That they passed
Burning Spring both going and com-
ing. That they were so short of pro-
vision that they ate the pack horses
on the way towards the Ohio, and
that they had nothing to eat on the
three hundred mile march home ex-
cept what could be killed in the
woods. There was much disorder in
the command on the march home and
that the retreat was in the dead of
winter. That whether they were at
the mouth of Little Kanawha or the
mouth of Tug that when the army
reached the Greenbrier River there

EVERYBODY IS NOW FIGURING INCOME TAX

In Order to Be Helpful to P
Internal Revenue Bureau
Has Every Available
Officer in Field.

SEVERE PENALTIES IF YOU DELAY BEYOND MARCH

With the due date for Income
only a few weeks away, the call
of this far-reaching tax on In-
comes has started off with a
Everybody is figuring income tax.

Payments and even state-
income must reach Internal Re-
venue office on or before March 15, un-
less severe penalties for delinquency.

Residents of West Virginia are
required to make their returns at
their taxes to Samuel A. Hays,
Director of Internal Revenue, Parkers-
burg, W. Va., or to any of his deputy
collectors who are now doing free
work on Income Tax.

"Pay your Income Tax by
15," is the slogan of the Internal
Revenue Bureau, which has sent
available officer into the field to
the public to understand the re-
quirements and to prepare the return.

Who Must Make Return.

It is estimated that many thou-
sands of single and married persons
section of the United States who
never before made annual returns
required to do so this year.

Income tax returns must be
between now and March 15 by
who come under the following
categories:

Any unmarried person whose
net income was \$1,000 or over
owns and widowers, divorcees or
married persons who are living ap-
art their husbands or wives, are
purposes of the Income Tax also
unmarried.

Any married person living with
or husband whose 1918 net income
was \$2,000 or over. The income of
husband and wife must be combined
together with the earnings of
children, if any.

Revenue Bureau Offers A

Each person in the United
States who is in either of these classes
must get busy at once if pen-
alties are to be avoided. He should
obtain Form 1040 A for reporting
income up to \$2,000, or Form
1040 if net income exceeded that.
Forms are being distributed by
collectors and their deputies, who by
following the instructions on the
forms a correct return can be pre-
pared at home. If a person needs
assistance, the Deputy Collector is
available to furnish this without charge.
The new Revenue law places

A TANNERY.

it and forms leather. Leather is therefore partly vegetable and

A SERMO

CLEANED FROM

of, tree grass, tree women, steel, free liquid, free power, ships, free seas, and now it is applying words about free peace. The home of the brave, the land of the free. It had to be. Though the common people fought the war on the distinct understanding that if the German peril was abated that the strong arm of international law was to prevent future wars, yet many consider it to be a debatable question. They are afraid to do right. They twist and contort both the words and the meaning of Washington, when he warned the country not to take sides with any foreign government against another foreign government in troubles that the United States had no part in. We are getting impatient about this argument. Still if it were not for that pig of a Democrat who fed us once, we could still voice the prayer of Abraham Lincoln: "With malice towards none, with charity for all with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the light." It seems to be an honest man there was no house prior to November 11th, 1918. It sprang into existence after the surrender of the Germans. It is like a sick man who thinks he may die and is at that time willing to give the doctor all his fortune, and who afterwards gets well and objects to paying the reasonable charges the doctor asks for his services. It is like a man facing death who resolves to lead a better life if he is given the chance, and when the danger is past, forgets his good resolutions and returns to wallowing in the mire.

As to the practical details and the adoption of an international court to keep the peace, those persons like the original inhabitants of a town like this, that had to move for a city government for mutual protection, know just what kind of a spirit of opposition has to be overcome. In this town as in every other town, the time came when it was imperative that there be a municipal government to keep down disorder. There came a time when the women could not make a trip to the stores on Main

Even the earth would not be changed where it lay. It would have combined itself with the oxygen of the air and be wasted in the wind. We have seen guns that had lain for thirty or forty years on the battle fields of the Civil War and know something of the condition that they are in. One case in particular. An old Confederate used to tell us boys about the time that he was running from the battle-field on Droop Mountain. He came upon a Union soldier in the woods who was badly wounded in the back but who with his back to a log was trying to raise his rifle to cover the Confederate. The veteran said that he had disarmed the soldier and had bent the rifle barrel around a sapling and hid it under a log. After a number of years he went to that place and found the gun and there could be no mistake about it, for the barrel was bent. This gun was recovered in the nineties and was badly rusted. It was plain to be seen that another twenty or thirty years would have entirely destroyed it.

What would not be destroyed by time however are the flints that were upon all guns of that period, but as this is the home of small bits of flint they would not be noticeable. Buttons might be expected but buttons were not in use very much in this country at that time except for ornaments on clothes. In those days all the first families tied their clothes on.

The expedition that we speak of was the first that was taken against the Indians south of Pittsburgh, and was on the same general lines as the one that went fourteen years after to fight the battle of Point Pleasant. The most stubborn opposition to the whites by the Indians were experienced in the country now West Virginia. No part of America is so rich in history of Indian wars. The two major engagements with the Indians in America were Braddock's Defeat and the Battle of Point Pleasant, both fought on the soil of Virginia on the western waters.

The Sandy Creek Voyage is the one of 1757. As an example of the accu-

lived on Jackson River should not travel north east towards home instead of traveling in a destitute condition south west to Salem getting farther away from home at every step.

So we imagine the army coming to the treeless plains known as the big savannah, now as the Big Levels of Greenbrier, and through them to the Greenbrier River, and that at this point some thirty men turned to the left and travelled up the Greenbrier Valley. They were old soldiers and knew that there was a fort of some kind called Greenbrier, an outpost of Fort Dinwiddie, situated at the mouth of Knapps Creek, where the town of Marlinton now stands, though it is a question of whether there was any garrison in the fort in the winter. Withers said the thirty broke up into groups so to better hunt the ground. Tigen came the storm such as we know. Snow, cold, thermometer falling 70 degrees in ten hours. A couple of soldiers trying to make it to Fort Greenbrier. Night overtaking them within five miles of the place as they plod through the snow up the river. Not able to use the tinder box, the flint, and the steel, to make a fire. Finding a dry sheltered place under a cliff, they took shelter to wait the night out. The cold got into their bones. Presently the cold brought on a fatal drowsiness and a sleep that knows no waking. So much for conjecture.

Time passed and the Valley became peopled. A road was projected from where the army crossed on its return at any place you please to put it to the place where we know Fort Dinwiddie was. That road passed within sight of the place where the soldiers lay. Some more time passed, and a railroad was built between the same points and the excavation that was made for that railroad disturbed the resting place and the bones were discovered.

"Soldier, rest! thy warfare o'er.
Sleep the sleep that knows not breaking!
Dream of battle fields no more.
Days of danger, nights of waking.
In the wild's enchanted hall,
Hands unseen thy couch are strewning
Fairly streams of music fall,
Every sense in slumber dawning.
Soldier, rest! thy warfare o'er,
Dream of battle fields no more.

NOTE: The purpose of this notice is sending its note to work of the public to get the tax returns in. With active every tax due March 15 will send every return required by both the Revenue office on 1

Exemptions Are Allowed

A single person is allowed an exemption of \$1,000. If he has in his household relatives dependent upon him he may claim status of the head of a family the same exemption as if married.

A married person who is wife or husband is allowed an exemption of \$2,000. The family is entitled to claim a personal exemption.

An additional exemption is allowed for each person aged 65 or over or incapable of self support dependent upon and receiving support from the taxpayer.

A husband and wife living are entitled to but one personal exemption of \$2,000. If they have a child the exemption claimed by either or divided.

Accuracy Required

Absolute accuracy is necessary in making up income figures. A person who is working for wages should find out exactly how much he has received during the whole year 1918. Bank interest, bond interest, rents received and all other income must be reported. Correct guesses are not accepted, for unjust alike to the taxpayer, Government and defeat the administration of the law.

INCOME TAX IS TRULY POP

- * "The payment of income tax is a new sign which should be understood by every citizen. The tax is a part of this country's contribution to the people, by the people and for the people. Every citizen is liable to tax. The amount of the tax is determined by the taxpayer's income. The tax is a duty of each citizen in availing himself of the liberties created and protected by our free institutions. The method and degree of taxation is determined by no favor but by the representative people. The proceeds of the tax should be regarded as a contribution to the public interest."—Daniel C. Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

part in. We are getting impatient about this argument. Still if it were not for that the of a church who lived on once, we could still take the prayer of Abraham Lincoln: "With malice toward none, with charity for all with strength in the right, as God gives us to see the light." It seems to be an honest man there was no issue prior to December 1861, 1862. It sprang into existence after the surrender of the transients. It is like a sick man who thinks he may die and that that time willing to give the doctor all his fortune, and when afterwards gets well and starts to paying the reasonable charges the doctor asks for his services. It is then a man facing death who resolves to lead a better life if he is given the chance, and when the danger is past forgets the good resolutions and returns to wallowing in the mire.

As in the practical details, and the adoption of an individualism to keep the peace, those persons like the original individualism of a town like this, that had in more for a city government for mutual protection, know just what kind of a spirit of opposition has to be overcome. In this town as in every other town, the time came when it was imperative that there be a municipal government to keep down disorder. There came a time when the women could not make a trip to the stores on Main street without an escort. The opposition in this case was not so long that the opposition was negligible, but after that there were other towns in the county that were forced to form city governments and they succeeded though not without opposition. There are in such movements two well defined classes in opposition and they are the ultra-respectable, who object on the grounds of taxation, and the lawless who do not want to be controlled.

As in a town government, it is a choice between law with, for it men

lost the rifle barrel around a sapling and hid it under a log. After a number of years he went to that place and found the gun and there could be no mistake about it, for the barrel was bent. This gun was recovered in the nineties and was badly rusted. It was plain to be seen that another twenty or thirty years would have entirely destroyed it.

What would not be destroyed by time however are the facts that were upon all parts of that period, but as this is the home of small bits of fact they would not be noticeable. But some might be expected but broken were not in use very much in this country at that time except for ornaments or clothes. In those days all the first families tied their clothes on.

The expedition that we speak of was the first that was taken against the Indians south of Pittsburgh, and was on the same general lines as the one that went fourteen years after to fight the battle of Point Pleasant. The most stubborn opposition to the whites by the Indians were experienced in the country now West Virginia. No part of America has rich in history of Indian wars. The two major engagements with the Indians in America were Braddock's Defeat and the battle of Point Pleasant, both fought on the soil of Virginia on the western waters.

The Sandy Creek Voyage is the one of 1761. As an example of the accuracy of history it might be well to cite the statement of the Wisconsin historians that the force under Lewis was composed of 116 men of which 202 were whites and 136 were Cherokee Indians. It is a little matter of difference between 202 and 116. The immediate cause of the campaign was the destruction of the settlements the fall before by the Shawanese whose houses were on the Ohio river. It was undertaken in the midst of winter with insufficient provisions. The pack horses were killed and eaten, there was scarce. Men must

eat. Everywhere, scattered at the mouth of Kanawha Creek, where the town of Marlinton now stands, though it is a question of whether there was any settlement in the past in the winter. Withers said the history broke up into groups as to better back the ground. Then came the storm such as we know, snow, cold, their numbers falling to dozens in ten hours. A couple of soldiers trying to make it to Fort Tremblor. Night overtaking them within ten miles of the place as they plod through the snow up the river. Men who do not the winter loss, the first, and the second to make a fire. Finding a dry sheltered place under a cliff, they bade shelter to wait the night out. The cold got into their bones. Presently the cold brought on a fatal pneumonia and a sleep that knows no waking, no more for conscious.

Time passed and the Valley became populous. A road was projected from where the army crossed on its return at any place you please to put it in the place where we know. Fort Tremblor was. That road passed within sight of the place where the soldiers lay. Some more time passed, and a railroad was built between the same points and the excavation that was made for that railroad disturbed the resting place and the bones were discovered.

Sadder, rest thy warfare o'er,
Sleep the sleep that knows not
breathing.
Dream of battle fields no more,
Days of danger, nights of watching,
In the wild's enchanted hour,
Hands unseen thy couch are drawing
Fairy dreams of moon and
Every sense in slumber dawning.
Sadder, rest thy warfare o'er,
Dream of fighting fields no more,
Sleep the sleep that knows no
breathing.

Storm of toil, nor night of watching."

Notice

All persons having claims against the estate of George W. Harshard, deceased, are notified to present the same properly proven to the undersigned at his office in Marlinton, W. Va. All persons in debt to said estate will please prepare to settle at once.

This 27th of February, 1910.

A. F. McLean, Agent
for John F. and H. W. Beckwith.

sifted for each person all was so incomplete of part was was independent upon and in which payment from the town.

A hundred and nine years ago existed in our eye but caption of Harshard. It was a small village the extremely situated by creek as depicted.

Accuracy Reported
Abundant records it was making up income reports.

One who is working for very had not nearly too much to during the whole past the bank interest had interest.

There existed and all of could be expected correct accounts are not enough for support like in the improvement and defeat the celebration of the law.

* INCOME TAX IS
* TRULY FREE
*
* "The payment of income
* taxes on a new plan
* which should be similar
* to the present one, but
* free of this country to its
* citizens, of the people, by
* the and for the people.
* citizens is better to be
* amount of the tax to be
* according to the amount of
* time worked by each in
* in paying himself in
* justice closed and go
* to our free institutions
* without any degree of it
* determined by the people
* but by the representatives
* of the people. The payment of
* should be treated as a
* investment - "George F.
* Harshard - of Harshard
* 1888.
*
* *****

Notice

To whom it may concern:
Notice is hereby given
Tuesday the next day of A
that being the next day of
term of the circuit court of
W. Va. that the judge of
court at the county court
room, W. Va. for a hearing
the term of George W. H.
to carry a plan. By
J. F. McLean, Agent
for John F. and H. W. Beckwith.

RICHARDSON & TIPTON,
Attorneys and Counselors-at-Law
MARLINTON, W. VA.

Prompt and careful attention
given to all business placed in
their hands.

G. S. KUCKER,
Attorney-at-Law and Notary
Public

MARLINTON, W. VA.
Will practice in the courts of
Pocahontas county and in the Su-
preme Court of Appeals.

H. L. VANSICKLER,
Attorney-at-Law.

LEWISBURG, W. VA.
Practices in Greenbrier and a
joining counties.

F. RAYMOND HILL,
Attorney-at-Law and Notary
Public.

ACADEMY, W. VA.
Will practice in all the courts of
Pocahontas and adjoining counties
and Supreme Court of Appeals.

N. C. McNEIL,
Attorney-at-Law.

MARLINTON, W. VA.
Will practice in the courts of
Pocahontas and adjoining counties
and in the Court of Appeals of the
State of West Virginia.

ANDREW PRICE,
Attorney.
MARLINTON, W. VA.
Practices in Pocahontas and adjoining

BUILDING A TANNERY.

THE BIG TANNERY PLANT AT MARLINTON.

Is Assuming Huge Proportions Day
by Day.

The denizen of Marlinton still
has to rub his eyes when he looks
at the big tannery in the upper
part of town.

Last spring we were informed
that this site had been adopted
by the United States Leather Com-
pany for one of its tanneries but
we are just beginning to realize
what an extensive plant the town
had secured. The site was chosen
on the high ground at the old Mar-
lin Bottom Ford. Along the river
banks are still to be seen the em-
bankments that General Lee threw
up in the early days of the Civil
War when the armies made nice
fortifications to give the soldiers
exercise.

At the lower end of the site the
ground sloped away just right for
the company's purpose. About
a year ago a side track was laid
down by the railway company
and presently cars filled with tan-
bark began to arrive. A long
rick of bark has since been built.
A shed 88x200 feet has also been
filled and there are some ten to
twelve thousand tons of bark re-

it and forms leather. Leather is
therefore partly vegetable and
partly animal matter.

When these large buildings are
filled with machinery and in opera-
tion it will be one of the most im-
portant industries in the State.
Employment will be given at all
times to seventy-five men, and
the force will at certain seasons
be increased to one hundred and
fifty men. Next season will see
the plant in full operation and
something like fifty additional
houses will be required to house
the employees. Preference is
given to married men in indus-
tries of this kind as they are more
apt to prove to be contented and
willing to remain in one place
longer than single men who can
move at a moment's notice.

It will require much building
here in the early spring to afford
homes for the people this tannery
will bring to town.

We have been informed that it
is the policy of the great company
which is building here, to allow
its employees to find their own
homes and that it does not build
tenements unless it is compelled
to do so. It does not like to be
landlord to its employees. Also
that it does not seek to run com-
pany stores, but gives the mer-
chants of the town the benefits of
the increased business.

This industry will be a great

A SERMO

CLEANED FROM
DRE

The First Grave in
rying G

Suppose a strange
distant star should
visit. His appearan-
ce from that of a
in the town prev-
language not int-
signs he makes it
he was formerly a
radiant star, but
with his own ears
had been allowed t
earth upon the con-
become a human b
that humanity
starry guide has
the space interven-
him on the "High
advised him to go
where he would
would show him
the best of the
wanted so much to
upon the messenger
radiant wings for t
to the evening star
citizen of earth plo
Hillsboro that he
the High Rocks.
received and it is
the world's business

and in the Court of Appeals
State of West Virginia.

ANDREW PRICE,

Attorney.

MARLINTON, W. VA.

Practice in Pocahontas and adjoining counties. Prompt and careful attention given to all legal work.

H. M. LOCKRIDGE

Attorney-at-Law.

HUNTERSVILLE, W. VA.

Prompt and careful attention given to all legal work.

JOHN A. PRESTON, FRED WALLACE
PRESTON & WALLACE

Attorneys-at-Law.

LEWISBURG, W. VA.

Will practice in the courts of Greenbrier and adjoining counties, and in the Court of Appeals of the State of West Virginia.

J. W. YEAGER,

Attorney-at-Law.

MARLINTON, W. VA.

Prompt attention given to collections.

T. S. McABE,

Attorney-at-Law.

MARLINTON, W. VA.

Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties.

L. M. McCLINTIC,

Attorney-at-Law.

MARLINTON, W. VA.

Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties and in the Supreme Court of Appeals.

bark began to arrive. A long rick of bark has since been built. A shed 88x200 feet has also been filled and there are some ten to twelve thousand tons of bark ready for business. Another shed of like proportions is being filled now.

The object is to use half hemlock and half chestnut oak bark, making what is known as "union tan" leather. The country lends itself to this character of tanning as it would be hard to say which variety of bark is more plentiful in this county.

Work progressed slowly on the buildings during the summer months and it was hard to believe that anything great would be accomplished this season. We have had some experience in watching masonry in this county and as no stone was being quarried we did not see any near prospect of large buildings being erected soon. About September, however, there was more stir about the works and it was rumored that the buildings were to be under roof by winter if it was possible for men and money to do it.

The trouble about the foundations was soon solved. Car after car of the best cement was unloaded, and with a mixture of cement, sand, crushed stone and water, artificial stone foundations were moulded in wooden frames which can only be excelled in strength

that it does not seek to run company stores, but gives the merchants of the town the benefits of the increased business.

This industry will be a great help to this place which is fast becoming an important town.

The Battle of Alleghany.

Away up in the heart of the Alleghany Mountains, in Pocahontas county, West Virginia, is a beautiful little valley through which flows the east fork of the Greenbrier River. At a point where the valley road intersects the old Staunton and Parkersburg turnpike, a famous thoroughfare in its day, is a post office in a farmhouse. The name of the place is Traveler's Repose, for it was once a tavern. Crowning some low hills within a stone's throw of the house are long lines of old Confederate fortifications, skilfully designed and so well "preserved" that an hour's work by a brigade would put them into serviceable shape for the next civil war. This place had its battle—what was called a battle in the "green and salad days" of the great rebellion, forty-two years ago. A brigade of Federal troops, the writer's regiment among them, came over Cheat Mountain, fifteen miles to the westward, and, stringing its lines across the little valley, felt the enemy all day; and the enemy did a little feeling

citizen of earth ple Hillaborn that he the High Rocks, received and it is the people become acquainted as to have understand whatever know. He visits farms and the re enters into business makes a prosperous becomes better and with his new sur feel no special change he had expected to the strange mysterious come over one of and successful of men of his new consequence of this that person lies on and cold, taking person whatever, sons and daughter friends. All these him and bend or tears fall upon his speak to him in but no heed is paid. Afterwards the one is placed in a ried to the McNeer visitor from the ex along full of won at what it all means he finds a mound heaped up, near in the the ground

W. Va.
the courts of
adjoining counties

at-Law,
MARLINTON, W. VA.
in the courts of
adjoining counties
preme Court of Ap-

TON,
at-Law,
MARLINTON, W. VA.
and careful attention
to business

M. OLIVER,
RY PUBLIC,
& CONTRACTOR,
Marlin, W. Va.

L. PRICE, M. D.
NTON, W. VA.
the Bank of Marlinton

MPHILL,
Dentist,
MONTGOMERY, Va.
Pocahontas county at
year. The exact date
will appear in this

NEST B. HILL,
ENTIST,
Academy, W. Va.
University of Maryland.
tions in all its bran-
ches,
of Marlinton build-

OUT,
IST,
RLINTON, W. VA.
ce throughout Poc-

ding his services will
unicate by letter and
ments to suit con-

NOAN,
Land Surveyor,

Buckeye, W. Va.
by phone and mail
served,

if it was possible for men and
money to do it.

The trouble about the founda-
tions was soon solved. Car after
car of the best cement was unload-
ed, and with a mixture of cement,
sand, crushed stone and water, ar-
tificial stone foundations were
moulded in wooden frames which
can only be excelled in strength
and durability by quarried stone
itself. The foundation of the
largest building which is 24x288
feet is 2½ feet high. It is formed
of pillars joined together by walls
all of concrete. On this was plac-
ed an immense frame strongly
bound together with immense iron
bolts.

On most of the buildings gal-
vanized iron roofing was used but
the main building required shingles
as the acids used in tanning would
soon destroy a metal roof. The
work of putting on about an acre
of shingles has been going on
during the late cold weather the
severest November weather this
section has ever experienced.

The foundation of a large smoke
stack has been put in. The founda-
tion goes to the bed rock and is
of concrete. The chimney itself
will be of brick. It will require
some two hundred thousand bricks
to build the chimney, nearly as
many as is in the county court-
house. The stack will be 150
feet high. The great height is
necessary to give sufficient draft
to burn the wet bark after the
liquor has been made from it. A
tannery generally has enough fuel
in its bark to afford it the power
which it needs.

The tanbark is ground and is
then placed in large vats. Hot
water is then thrown on it and a
liquor is made in very much the
same manner as tea. This solu-
tion is of varied strength as the
tanning progresses. It is all
absorbed by the hides. The hides
are soaked until they become like
gelatine and the extract of the
bark becomes incorporated with

This place had its battle—what
was called a battle in the "green
and salad days" of the great re-
bellion, forty-two years ago. A
brigade of Federal troops, the
writer's regiment among them,
came over Cheat Mountain, fif-
teen miles to the westward, and,
stringing its lines across the little
valley, felt the enemy all day;
and the enemy did a little feeling
too. There was a great cannonad-
ing, which killed about a dozen
on each side; then, finding the
place too strong for assault, the
Federals called the affair "a re-
cognition in force" and bury-
ing their dead, withdrew to the
more comfortable place whence
they had come. Those dead now
lie in a beautiful national ceme-
tery at Grafton, duly registered,
so far as identified, and compan-
ioned by other Federal dead
gathered from the several camps
and battlefields of West Virginia.
The fallen soldier (the word
"hero" appears to be a later in-
vention) has such humble honors
as it is possible to give.—Am-
brose Bierce, in New York Amer-
ican.

Ten Thousand Churches

In the United States have used
the Longman & Martinez Pure
Paints.

Every Church will be given a
liberal quantity whenever they
paint.

Don't pay \$1.50 a gallon for
Linseed oil [worth 60 cents] which
you do when you buy thin paint
in a can with a paint label on it.

8 & 6 make 14, therefore when
you want fourteen gallons of paint
buy only eight gallons of L. & M.
and mix six gallons of pure lin-
seed oil with it.

You need only four gallons of
L. & M. Paint, and three gallons
of Oil mixed therewith to paint a
good sized house.

Houses painted with these paints
never grow shabby, even after
18 years.

These celebrated paints are sold
by W. J. Killingsworth, Marlinton,
W. H. Holt, Green Bank, B. N.
Hannab, Arbovale.

but no heed is paid them.

Afterwards the much lam-
one is placed in a casket and
ried to the McNeel graveyard
visitor from the evening star,
along full of wonder and sur-
at what it all means. When
he finds a mound of fresh e
heaped up, near a deep ope
in the the ground. Into this
body is lowered and then ani-
singing of a mournful hymn,
and lamentings, the openin
filled up, and then all retur
their homes, leaving husk
father, friend and neighbor
the ground. Some one tells
of the first burial that ever
place on that hill more th
hundred years ago, from the
home reared anywhere near t

The father and husband
away in a terrible war, lea
the wife and little child in
pioneer home. The child
sick and died in its mother's
She laid it out and draped
little body for the grave in
best material she had, usin
part of the dress she was ma-
in. Then selecting a half d
of the nicest clap boards to
found on the premises fast-
them with hickory pins, in
semblance of a coffin. Then
grubbing hoe and woodens
went to the top of the hill an
the solitary, dark and silent w
scooped out a little grave. G
down to her cabin home, not
sad and gloomy, she linger
pressed her dead first born to
breaking heart, slowly retur
with her burden, to the little
grave on the crest of the hill,
fully and lovingly she placed
little one as if for a sleep in
cradle, slowly and tearfully
fresh mound and autumn le
are placed upon its loved
and the mother turns away,
ing her precious dead in the k
of Him, who said, "Suffer th
the children to come unto me."
Words she would now rec-
her Welsh bible, with su